" free from Pain, and had a very different Feeling " from what it had before. From that time, in leſs " than a Month, the Callus was intirely confirmed, " and the Patient recovered the Uſe of her Arm; " which, conſidering the oblique Direction of the " Fracture, and the long-continued Softneſs of the " Callus, has its natural Beauty and Straitneſs " wonderfully preſerved.

" I know that a Woman's Pregnancy is mentioned " in general, by ſeveral Authors, as an Hindrance of " the Callus being ſo ſoon confirmed as in other " Circumſtances. But, except the two Caſes men- " tioned by *Turner*, and taken from *Hildanus*, I " do not remember to have read any Hiſtory, where " the uſual Oeconomy of Nature, in reſtoring a " fractured Bone, was ſo intirely, and for ſo long a " Time, interrupted; and where the Cauſe of ſuch " an Interruption appears ſo plain, as in the Caſe I " have been here relating," *&c.*

XXII. *A further Account of the* Libellæ *or* May-flies, *from Mr.* John Bartram *of* Penſylvania, *communicated by Mr.* Peter Collinſon, *F. R. S.*

Read April 5. 1750. SOME time ago I laid * before the Royal Society my Obſervations on the wonderful Appearance of the *Libellæ* or May flies of *England*. This Account being peruſed by my ingenious

* See this Tranſ. p 323.

ingenious Friend Mr. *Bartram*, excited him to make the following Remarks on their Appearance in *Penſylvania*. By the Specimens before you, the May-flies of *America* have no very remarkable Difference from ours; excepting a few Days in the Fly State, they live all the Year a Water Inſect. Their Bodies being repleniſhed with an oily Matter, they eaſily quit their Husks, and riſe up to the Surface of the Water, and diſperſe themſelves a Mile or more back in the Woods, whilſt others ſtay near the Water.

May the 4th 1749. I perceived many had attained Wings, and were very thick ſpread on the Buſhes and Graſs, by the River-ſides. The ſecond Day after their leaving their aquatic Abode they caſt another Skin, after which their Tails are longer, and their Wings drier, and more tranſparent. The 5th and 6th was rainy, the 7th windy; ſo very few came out. The 8th were cool; ſo few were ſeen: But the 9th and 10th, being warm, many ſwarmed late in the Evening; and the 11th, 12th, 13th, they ſwarmed abundantly. What I call ſwarming, was their gathering thick as Bees, near the Rivers, to lay their Eggs in the Water.

In their Flight they mount to the Tops of Trees, 20 or 30 Feet high: Their Motion is ſurpriſing, hovering up and down, riſing and falling, 7 or 8 Feet at a time: This I take to be the Time and Manner of their Impregnation. After which they fly to the Brooks, caſt out their Eggs, and periſh immediately: Their Eggs ſink directly to the Bottom, and lodge amongſt the Mud and Gravel, and may be Food for ſome minute Water Animal. From their Eggs proceeds a deformed Grub, which ſubſiſts under Water,

Water, and is Food for Eels, until next Seaſon, that it attains its Fly State, and then is Food for Fiſh and Fowl.

The Reaſon of their being ſo long in coming forth this Year was, the cold chilly Weather: Other Years, in a warm Seaſon, in five Days they would have performed all their Functions, and diſappeared.

We have two other ſmaller Kinds, that very much reſemble the former, but they come later by two or three Weeks: What is moſt remarkable, the Males are black, and live ſeveral Days after the Females.

ERRATA.

No. 491. p. 8. in the Title of Art. IV. for D. *Suarez, M. D.* read *Jacobum de Caſtro Sarmento,* M. D. *Item,* the ſame in the Contents.

No. 493. p. 193. l. 2. in the Title of Art. I. and in the Contents the ſame, for *July* 15. read *July* 18

Ibid. p. 213. *May* 13. for 33, 23. (the Height of the Barometer.) read 30, 23. and *July* 24. for 22, 66. read 29, 66.

No. 494. p. 342. l. 1. for *magis vaſculum tenera,* read *vaſculum, magis tenera,*